this subject he had sent them word to keep away, as he would not subscribe. I told him that if he knew the officers who had not contributed to this fund he must know the names of those who had. He did not give me any names, however, except that of Battalion Chief Gloquel. He said that Chief Gloquel, he knew, had put up no money for this fund. This conversation was held before anything had been printed on the matter.

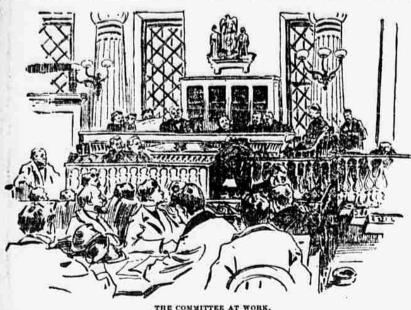
"Why did you ask Chief Croker to give you information on this subject?" asked Mr. Raines, "I sent for him." replied Gon, La Grange, "because the late ex-Chief McCabe had given me his name. I examined a number of other officers, but in most cases I was able to get no information from them."

WIT M'CABE KILLED HIMSELP. Gen. La Grange said that he had put all his information in the shape of memoranda, and that he was perfectly willing to give the memoranda to the committee. There were some things, however, mentioned in these papers that, for the good of the department, he did not think wise to make public yet. He turned his papers over to the committee, and while Mr. Raines was looking them over Gen. La Grange saked permission to make a statement that he had refused to make before he supeared before the committee. Leaning over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange said:

Henry Convoy of 25 Engine. Convoy was the man who found the note book of Assistant Foreman Horan, in which was a list of the officers of his battalion, and opposite their names the amount that each had paid to some fund. Each name was checked off with an "O. K." except one, which was marked "N. G." Since this book was found Horan has been known all through the Fire Department as "O. K." Convoy had somewhat unwillingly given this information and more to Mr. Root at his office, but when he took the stand yesterday he had forgotten it all. Mr. Root worked with Convoy for more than an hour, and without any satisfaction. Convoy frequently contradicted himself, and, when Mr. Root printed out these contradictions, Convoy smiled blandly and said that he really didn't remember. He couldn't tell at first within six months when he had found Horan's memorandum book.

FIREMAN CONVOY PORGETS ALL ABOUT IT. that he was perfectly willing to give the memoranda to the committee. There were some things, however, mentioned in these papers that, for the good of the department, he did not think wise to make public yet. He turned his papers over to the committee, and while Mr. Raines was looking them over Gen. La Grange asked permission to make a statement that he had refused to make before he appeared before the own with the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness stand, and listened to attentively by the firemen in the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness at an deal of the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness at an deal of the court room, Gen. La Grange over the rail around the witness at an deal of the couldn't remember exactly what they were, and that somewhere on the negative were figures which he couldn't now possibly remember.

"I have been asked if I could give any reason why ex-Chief McCabe committed suicide. I will say now that I think he was an hence that the room of the remember of the room of the room



secrets that he could not tell. He expected to be called before this committee. Had he come here he would have told you the truth. He had Irish blood in his veins and could not be an informer. Now he is dead, and that is all I have

to say."
There was perfect silence in the court room for half a minute after the conclusion of this statement, and then Gen. La Grange rose to leave the witness stand. Mr. Raines, however, who had been examining the papers that Gen. La Grange had handed to the committee, called him back, and said that he wanted to vindicate the memory of the dead Chief.

M'CABE'S REVELATIONS LET IN. M'CABE'S REVELATIONS LET IN.

Mr. Raines had in his hand the memorandum
of the conversation between McCabe and Gen.
La Grange. Gen. La Grange asked for it to refresh his memory, and when he got it in his possession he said that Mr. Raines had no right to
question him on that statement. He had given
the memorandum to the committee, and now
that he had got it back in his own possession
again he proposed to keep it. Mr. Raines, however, had read it through, and began to question
him about it. Gen. La Grange refused to answer.

wer.
"Is there anything in that statement that you wish to conceal?" asked Mr. Reines.
"There is not," said Gen. La Grange emphatiis there anything in there about money hav-been raised for corrupt purposes in previous

years?"
"I decline to answer that question," replied Gen. La Grange, "unless the Committee so or-der."

Gen. In Grange, "unless the Committee so order."

Mr. Root objected to any such line of cross-examination, but the committee decided that if there were any revelations of former corrupt transactions in this memorandum Gen. La Grange should make them public. Gen. La Grange should make them public. Gen. La Grange sand that his conversation with McCabe had occurred on the day after the publication of the sileged libel by Mr. Quigg. McCabe had tome to his office and talked freely about these jast transactions.

"Did he tell you," asked Mr. Raines, "that he had any personal knowledge of the collection or payment of money in securing the passage of the salary bill?"

"No, he did not," replied Gen. La Grange.
Q.—Well, go on and tell us what he did say.
A.—McCabe talked to me very freely. He said that three years ago S2,300 had been paid to Assemblyman McManus from Senator Plunkit's district to get an increase in sciniries. At that time, he said, the assessment of each freeman was \$3. McCabe told me that Firemen Quinn, Clifford, and Reagan had handled this fund. He said that previous to that, in January, 1803, the officers put up \$23 apiece, which they gave to Bradley of 17 Truck, who took it to Albany and gave it to Senator Ahearn. McCabe also said that hast year \$1,500 had been raised and given to "Cab" Heilly, a well-known lobbyist at Albany. Reilly, he said, did nothing to earn this money, McCabe also gave me a history of the said that hist year \$3,500 had been raised and given to "Cab" Relily, a well-known lobbyist at Albany. Relily, he said, did nothing to carn this money, McCabe also gave me a history of the organization of the men known as the Pinkies, which has been in existence for the last three years. In regard to the present bill at Albany, McCabe told me that \$5,000 had been collected as a corruption fund, and deposited in the different banks in this city. He told me that even if the exposure of corruption was made he believed that the bill would be passed.

Q.—Did McCabe tell you that he knew of his own personal knowledge of these corruption funds? A.—He did not. The information that he had about them was given to him by his friends in the department. He told me that Chief Croker knew all the facts, and that if he was called to the witness stand he would tell the truth about them.

Q.—If Chief McCabe had no personal knowledge of any corruption, how can you say that he killed himself rather than turn informer? A.—He told me a great many things which do not appear in that memorandum, and I know what I am taking about. McCabe was a sensitive, high-strung man, and I suppose that when it came to testifying to these facts against his old associates he shrunk from it. I was going to send my boy for him on the day that he died, if I had done so I believe that he would have been here now.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—I mean

send my boy for him on the day that he died, If I had done so I believe that he would have been here now.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—I mean that McCabe was a very sensitive man, and if I had explained to him the testimoner that he would be required to give here. I believe that he would have been willing to give it. I have told the firemen that if they tell the truth about the corruption fund their punishment will be light, and if they didn't their punishment will be light, and if they didn't their punishment will be severe; and I also told them that we commissioners would fight like a bear for her cubs for any fireman Daniel J. Conway of 8 Engine testified that Assistant Foreman James J. Smith of 2 Truck had been detailed to his company for special duty. "On the morning that the amendment giving the officers an increase in salary was passed," raid Conway, "Smith said to several of us, 'I suppose, now, you will all be with us,' I told him that I thought it was a funny thing for the officers to tack their amendment on our bill. He replied, 'It is our only chance. You buill is now stuck in the Sennet. You know as well as I do why it is sticking there. The Senators are not in Albany for their health. We have \$10,000 already placed, and the bill will stick there until your people come up with their dough.' I told him that we wouldn't come up a cent."

"Did Smith tell you," asked Mr. Root, "who

dough.' I told him that we wouldn't come up a cent."

"Did Smith tell you," asked Mr. Root, "who was handling the money in Albany?"

"Yes, he told me that Lou Payn was handling it, and he said that l'latt was the man who had ordered the association to go ahead, and assured them that the thing would go through."

Alfred E. Sheridan of the same engine company said that he had asked Smith who was pushing the bill. "Snith replied, Lou Payn.' I asked him who got the bill up, and he said, T. C. Platt.' I told him that I didn't believe it. I met him later, and he accused me of calling him a liar for saying that Mr. Platt had authorized the officers to put on their amendment. I told him that I didn't call him a liar, but that I did nim that I didn't call him a liar, but that I did him for a bluff that I had a letter from T. C. Platt in my pocket stating that he didn't hav anything to do with the bill."

Mr. Root—Did Smith say how much money the officers had put up? A.—He said that they had put up a Slo apiece, and that if the men didn't put up their dough the bill would stay in the Cammittee on Cities until the end of the seas on and be lost. He stated that Payn was pushing the bill and was acting for Mr. Platt in the matter.

Q.—Did he say that the money was to be given

WHAT CHIEFS GICQUEL AND CROKER SAY.

Battalion Chief Gicquel said to a Sun reporter last night:

"If the officers of the Fire Department have a fund designed to secure favorable legislation, I don't know of it, and I have never been asked to contribute to it. If there had been or is a fund, I think I would know of it, for there is no reason why I should not have been asked to contribute to it. I'm no better than any other officer in the department, and if others have been asked for contributions to such a fund I don't see why I should have been shipped."

Chief Croker said he knew nothing about any fund that the officers had raised.

Fireman Clifford said: "It is not true that the firemen ever raised \$2.500, or any other amount, to secure, through legislation, an advance in their salaries. I never collected a dollar for such a purpose. What the officers may have done I have no means of knowing. With regard to Cab Reilly, I was introduced to him by Thomas Freel, foreman of 90 Engine, but I never had more than three minutes' conversation with him, and that was simply to pass the time of day."

pushing the bill and was acting for Mr. Platt in the matter.
Q.—Did he say that the money was to be given to Payn? A.—No; he said that the Senators were not up there for their health, as we knew.
Mr. Raines—Why didn't you believe that Mr. Platt had had anything to do with the bill? A.—Because I knew nothing about it.
Q.—Did you believe one part of Smith's story more than another? A.—Ves; when he talked money I believed him. It was common rumor that there was \$10,000 up. I first heard that at the time the amendment was put on the bill.
Fireman Peter Ward, also of S Engine, corroborated the evidence of Conway and Sheridan, and stated that Smith had told him that the officers had put up \$10,000, and that Lou lays was their friend and was working for their Smith, he stated, had told him that the officers, and "nut up the dough if they expected to get their bil passed."

6. W. HORLY'S MENGRANDUM BOOK.

D. K. HORAY'S MENORANDUM BOOK. Mr. Root catted as his next witness Fireman

"Why, no, I never said any such thing," said

Engineer Timothy Reagan of 44 Engine, one

Engineer Timothy Reagan of 44 Engine, one of the three men who, according to McCabe's statement to Gen. La Grange, handled the \$2,300 fhat it is alleged were paid to Assemblyman McManus, was the last important winess of the afternoon. Reagan is a member of the Legislative Committee of the Mutual Benevolent Association. He has furnished much of Mr. Quigg's information and a number of his witnesses. Reagan has also made a number of visits to Albany and has been very active in getting through the firemen's bill.

"Did you have a talk," asked Mr. Root, "with Fireman Campbell about this notebook of Horan's?"

REAGAN CONTRADICTS M'CADE

Vice-President of the association in that year, and on that committee."

Did you have anything to do with raising that \$2,000?"

"I did not."

"Was any such fund raised?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Then McCabe's statement to President La Grange was false, was it?"

"Yes, sir, it was."

Senator O'Connor leaned forward and said to Reagan:

Senator O'Connor leaned forward and said to Reagan:
"You have been quite interested in having this bill increasing the firemen's salary put through, have you not?"

A.—Yes. sir.
Q.—And how long ago did you hear of this alleged corruption fund? A.—I heard of it in March.

leged corruption fund? A.—I heard of it in March.
Q.—And since that time you have been actively agaged in trying to find proof of it, have you not? A.—I have.
Q.—Now, can you tell the committee the name of any one man who has paid money to this fund, or who has promised to contribute to it? A.—I cannot of my own knowledge.
Mr. Raines at this point protested against the way in which the examination had been carried on up to date, and said that with the sessions thus far held most of the evidence that had been presented was based on rumor. He said that he wanted an opportunity to put on the stand some of his witnesses, who could settle the matter with direct evidence. Senator O'Counor replied that the committee were not going to limit Mr. Root's examination, because he was bringing forth the witnesses himself that the committee was expected to produce. It was decided to continue the investigation next Friday and to hold another session on the Saturday following

WHAT CHIEFS GICQUEL AND CROKER SAY.

gave testimony before the committee last week, was no longer employed by his firm. "Did you discharge him?" "No, he resigned."
The witness said that Rich made a fool of himself on the witness stand, and he told Rich what he thought of him, and Rich resigned He had made a number of false and fooilsh statements on the stand. Richter said. Richter was asked how much the girls em

ployed by his firm made. He said he did not " Do they make more than \$7.50 a week?"

SWEAT SHOPS AND WAGES.

THE REINHARDT COMMITTEE GET-

More Than 80,50 a Week-A Netary

Who Makes a Business of Providing

Children with Certificates of Age-A

Sample Certificate-LouisaCasello's Story of Tenement House Trousers Makers.

The Reinhardt Assembly committee, which

has been investigating the sweat-shop system of

this city, resumed its inquiry in Part II. of the

Superior Court yesterday. It was said by one of

the committeemen that the investigation would

probably continue through the greater part of

the summer. Several large manufacturers and

store proprietors were present. The session opened at 11:20 o'clock. Counsel Mayer said it had been arranged to

have a secret session, so that certain employees

could give testimony that would not be made public. Carroll D. Wright, he said, so severely

criticised the idea that the employers withdrew

their consent. Much valuable testimony was thus lost through the ignorance of Mr. Wright

Bruno Richter, manufacturer of neckwear at

176 East 127th street, was the first witness. His

brother, Max, who had been subporpaed, was not

present, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered

Mr. Richter testified that Henry Rich, who

to go to the Hotel Savoy and bring him down.

TING INTERESTING FACTS.

" Why?"

Because they are lazy."

The witness was told to prepare a list of the wages paid to his employees, and he was al-

lowed to go.

Max Richter then took the stand, having Max Richter then took the stand, having come in in the mean time. He said he had sixty girls working in his factory. They work on scarfs which he sold for \$1\$ a dozen.

"A girl," he said, "gets 446 cents a dozen for stitching these searls. Some girls can stitch 25 to 30 dozens a day. Turning and filling pays 356 cents a dozen, and an experienced hand can do 30 dozen a day. We have a factory down town and pay a little higher rate of wages, as there is more competition down there. We pay 0 cents a dozen for finishing."

At this point there was a spat between the witness and the counsel, and the witness was threatened with prosecution if he did not answer the questions put to him.

The witness then said he would answer questions if put to him properly.

"Some of the girls made 80 cents a day," he said. "A linisher made from \$5 to \$9 a week."

"Do you have a system of fines in your factory?"

"Excuse me, you will have to define what a

"Why, no, I never said any such with a Convoy, innocently.
Q.—Isn't it a fact that Assistant Foreman Horan was called "O. K." after this book was found? A.—Yes, and he was called "O. K." before it was found. He used to slways say "O. K." at the telephone.
Q.—But wasn't he called "O. K." because that was marked against the names in this book? A.—I don't know. I never heard anything about that.
Q.—What did you think the writing in this book meant? A.—I didn't know, because I didn't pay any attention to it.

O.—What did you think the writing in this book meant? A.—I didn't know, because I didn't pay any attention to it.

Q.—Didn't you say in my office that you thought it was a record of assessments? A.—No, I didn't say anything of the sort.

Mr. Root then read the statement that Convoy had made to his stenographer, in which he said that he supposed this book was a record of assessments, and that when it became known in the department it was considered a joke on Horau, and he was then dubbed "O. K."

Convoy said that he was not under oath at that time. tory?"

tory?"

"Excuse me, you will have to define what a fine is."
"Do you have a penalty in your shop?"
"A penalty? We have work destroyed, but

no penalty."
If a girl spoils a tie is it not charged against

her?"
"Yes."
"In what way can a girl spoil a tie?"
"She can drop water on it or spill some oll or a number of other things."
"How much is she fined?"
"How much is she fined?" Convoy said that he was not under oath at that time,
"You are now under oath," said Mr. Root,
"and will you say that you did not understand the meaning of the letters and figures in that note took?"
"I did not understand them," replied Convoy.
The officers of the Fire Department present smiled broadly at this te-timony, and Convoy stared innocently at Mr. Root.

Convoy said that he was not under oath at that that time one would not understand the first part of the letters and figures in that in the meaning of the letters and figures in that in the first part of the letters and figures in that in the letters and figures in that in the first part of the letters and figures in that in the letters and figures in the letters and letters in the letters and figures in the letters and letters i

than a year. The other half are constantly changing.

Rosie Fidelman of 5 Allen street said she manufactured neckiles at 71 Hester street. She employs fourteen girls. The girls made \$3 to \$3.50 a week. She received 20 cents a dozen for the tles. The girls work from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for five days a week, and half a day on Sunday. The first week the girl makes very little. The next week she makes \$2.50; and after that she must be quick to make more money.

Counsellor Mayer said a notary public named Moritz. Folk of 30 Canal street makes a business of issuing certificates to children to enable them to work in factories. He charges twenty-five cents for each certificate. He carlificate to Maggie Levison. The certificate stated that Maggie was 13 years and 10 months old on June 12, 1851.

Maggie Levison was then placed on the stand. She said she would be 14 years old next June. She said she went to the notary's with her mother.

"What did you ask for there?"

ran's?"
"Yes," replied Reagan, "and Campbell told
me that he saw there the name of each officer in
that battallon, with an assessment of \$30 for
assistant foreman and \$45 for foreman opposite
their names. Every one of these names was
checked off except Mechan's, which had 'N. G.'
after it." "What did you ask for there?" "I said give me the paper, I want to go to work as I am poor."

"Did the notary tell you you were too young to work?"

"No, sir." Mr. Raines then took Reagan in hand and asked: "Are you the Reagan mentioned in President La Grange's testimony to-day as one of the committee that handled the \$2,500 fund?"

"I am that Reagan," was the reply. "I was Vice-President of the association in that year, and on that committee."

"Did the notary tell you you were too young to work?"

"No, sir."

Maggie said she lived at 141 Hester street and had worked a year ago for Charles Goldstein at 147 Greene street. She made \$2 a week. She said her father had told her to say she was 14 years old if any one asked her.

Counsellor Mayer a-ked her to read a few simple words. She spelled them out laboriously and falled to pronounce them correctly.

Polly Silkovitz of 113 Monroe street said she was a little over 14 years old. She had worked at 178 Chrystle street. She had no reintives in this country except a brother. She has to pay \$2 a week for her board. She said she could make \$3 a week when she got steady work; but work was not always steady.

There were a number of philanthropic women in the room, and they became interested in the young girl, who was bright and good looking. They promised to do something for her.

Albert Edelstein said he was assistant manager at Elshaw's halr-dressing rooms on West Fourteenth street. He described the sanitary arrangements of the basement. They made from \$8 to \$20 a week. An errand girl received \$3 a week. The women, he said, took their lunch in the basement. They made from \$8 to \$20 a week. An errand girl received \$3 a week. The women worked among the chemicals for the manufacture of hair does.

Theresa Deflo, an Italian woman, was the next on the stand. Through an interpreter she said she lived with her husband and three children at 301 Monroe street. She said she made small trousers for children. For some she received acven cents a dozen, and could do four or five dozen a day. She did the work for some one at 130 Broome street, but did not know the name, Her husband helps her sometimes.

"How much a week do you make?"

"At 0 clock."

She said a number of other women in the house and in the rear house also do the same

"At 0 o'clock."

She said a number of other women in the house and in the rear house also do the same kind of work. None of them make more than \$2 a week. She has worked for the same man five months.

Louisa Cassello, at the same number, said she was married, had one child, and worked on trousers at home. When she was single she could do four dozen a day, working from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. She received ten cents a dozen. Her work was to fill the bottoms and put on the buttons.

In summer time, she said, the women sit in the court yards, and the young children help them work. the court yarus, and the young state them work.

The most she ever earned, she said, was \$10 a month, when her father helped her. She stopped working when her baby became sick. Louisia is apparently about eighteen years old, and speaks good English. The committee and audience were deeply interested as she told her story.

"The haby was angry," she said. "and wouldn't let me work. I have only one room, and pay \$\frac{1}{2}\) a month for it. We don't sit in the yard in the winter on account of the snow."

The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

The second secon

In the Spring

When You Purify Your Blood, Vou should, of course, take

A True Blood Purifier

The Only One Prominently in the Public Eye Today is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Because it has first, last and all the | Such testimonials as the following, adapted to purify, vitalize and enrich powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla:

Best Blood Purifier

claims in its advertising have been was examined by two physicians, who verified by their own experience.

sense and take the standard blood

purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. ing the blood the vitality necessary to sustain the entire physical system, He goes to school daily without the aid and gives sweet, refreshing sleep by of crutches. I hope Hood's Sarsaparilla sustaining the proper balance between may be of as much benefit to others." all the bodily organs. It

time been known and advertised as from reliable people, must be accepted especially prepared and peculiarly as proof of the great blood purifying

"I gladly state what Hood's Sarrapa-It is no idle boast, but an honest rilla die for our boy. Six years ago he claim, yes, it is a statement of abso- fell down the cellar stairs. In two or lute fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the his right knee so hadly that we called a doctor. He said the trouble was rheuever produced. Its record of won- matism, but did him no good, so we derful cures proves this as conclu-ton specialist, and all failed. Soon our sively as any direct evidence in a boy was so lame that he could not walk. court of justice ever proved anything. As his leg began to cramp up besides Hood's Sarsaparilla has won the paining him severely in his knee, we confidence of the people because the took the boy to New York, where he

Sald He Had Hip Disease.

Therefore, if you need a good We had a brace made to keep the leg from spring medicine to purify your blood, we again took him to Boston, this time do not be deceived. You cannot to the Children's Hospital. He was purify your blood by taking a prepathere three months, during which time ration which merely quiets or deadens your nerves, or causes artificial sleep.

Be guided by your own common sense and take the standard blood sense and take the standard blood sense and take the standard blood. He could not put his foot on the ground. At last we were advised to give Hood's by feeding them on pure blood, creates an appetite by toning and strengthening the digestive organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling by given the blood the vitality processors.

The Picture of Health. JOHN C. BOYLE, 45 Water St., Ware, Mass.

Makes Pure Blood And Is The Best Spring Medicine.

SHELLS AND ARMOR TESTED. Six-inch Curnegie Nickel-steel Plate that Beat the Record.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-Two tests were made at the Indian Head proving grounds to-day in which a semi-armor-piercing shell was found to be defective and an experimental armor plate found to stand a greater resistance than any plates of the same thickness that have been tested. The first was an acceptance test of a lot of thirteen-inch semi-armor-piercing shells, burgh. The requirement was that the shell should penetrate and pass through a seven-inch nickel-steel Havevized plate the shell remain. lot of such shells, all the others having stood the test. The shell at to-day's firing was broken

the test. The shell at to-day's firing was broken in two near the buttend, due, as was shown by the file, to too high tempering. The shells will be again treated by the manufacturers and another test made.

The second test of the day was that of an experimental plate made by the Cargenie Company, It was a nickel-steel Harveyized plate six inches thick. It was reforged from an eight-inch plate, and the treatment modified by some process known only to the makers. The results were found to be very good. The first shot, fired from a six-inch gun, with a velocity of 2,100 feet per second, just got through the plate, the pleces falling just inside the plate. A second shot, fired at the same velocity, all but got through, the shell remaining embedded in the plate. This is the first instance of a six-inch plate that ever withstood this kind of a shell fired at that velocity, although shells fired at 2,000 feet per second have been stopped. This seemed to be a better plate than those heretofore subjected to the same test, and the naval officers who witnessed it were well pleased.

BEHRING SEA PATROL FLEET Three of the Vessels Sail-The Secret In-

structions Not Yet Prepared. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- A part of the United States patrol fleet started to-day for Behring Sea-the Bear and Rush from San Francisco, Cal., and the Corwin from Port Townsend. Other revenue cutters will join the patrol fleet later in the season. Two of there cutters will be the Perry and the Grant. The former cutter has just reached San Francisco after a four months' voyage from New York. It will take two weeks to overhaul, provision, and coal her, when she will proceed to the North Pacific and join the fleet. Capt. Hooper, a veteran in the revenue cutter service, will be in command of the fleet.

revenue cutter service, will be in command of the freet.

The final secret salling instructions to Capt. Hooper have not yet been prepared, and when finished will be telegraphed from here to Port Townsend, where the Rush will await them. Secretary Carlisle had a consultation with Attorney-General Olney yesterday as to the framing of the instructions, and a further conference to-day at Woodley with the President and Secretary Gresham. These instructions, it is said, will be drawn with great care, and are intended, as far as possible, to cover every case that may arise. The interests of the United States in the seni fisheries are jealously guarded, and the instructions as to the seizures for violating the present agreement between the United States in the scal fisheries are jealously guarmen, and the instructions as to the scitures for violating the present agreement between the United States and Great British as to pelagic sealing are made more-strict than were similar instructions issued during the past few seasons.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, April 27.-The following naval

orders have been issued: Ensign II. A. Field has been ordered to physical examinution on the Pacific station. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. R. Still has been detached from the Chicago and ordered to accompany the Kicaragua Canal Sur-vey Commission as medical officer. Paymaster M. C. McDonaid has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Monongahela. Lieutenant Commander J. E. Pillsbury, Ensign W. B. Franklin, and Lieut. H. H. Bannon have been ordered to a course of torpede instruction at Newbort this summer. Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker has been ordered before a retiring board. Fusion C. L. Fermier, detached from the Ricomondi and ordered to the Faratoga. Lieut. W. G. Blocatinger, ordered to examination for promotion.

The following army orders have been issued: Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted. Ninth Cavalry, Fort. Rob-lmon. Neuraska, is detailed, vice First Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson. Ninth. Cavalry: relieved, to impret sup-plies to be delivered for use of the Indian service dur-ing the extremt fie al year. The following transfers in the Tenth Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Edward H. Piummer from Com-pany Dio Company I: First Lieut. Frederick Wooley from Company I to Company D.

The Nicaragua Canul Board.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Secretary Herbert has attached Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Stitt to the Nicaragua Canal Commission as R. Stitt to the Nicaragua Canal Commission as medical attendant to the party. Col. Ludlow, the army member, and Alfred Noble, the civilian engineer, went to New York last night to examine the plans and contracts at the company's offices. Commander Endicott, the naval member, will join them on Monday, and it is expected that the examination will be prosecuted all next week. The Board will return to Washington on May 5, and, according to present intention, will emberk on the cruiser Montgomery at Mobile on May 7.

A Georgia Bank Closed. Washington, April 27.—The Merchants National Bank of Rome, Ga., capital \$200,000, closed its doors to-day. Comptroller Eckels placed a bank examiner in charge.

CARPENTER HELD FOR MURDER. He Is Charged with Causing the Death of Mrs. Ray Blackwell,

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 27.-Samuel C. Carpenter of Easton is held on the charge of killing Mrs. Ray Blackwell, who was found dead in bed at her home on Thursday night. Prosecuting Attorney Stryker, after taking testimony before the Coroner's jury, appeared before Squire Bowers this afternoon and made a formal complaint against Corpenter. A warrant was at once issued. The evidence before the jury was to the effect

that Mrs. Blackwell had told Henry Engle, who was a caller at her house, that he must not let Carpenter know he visited her, as Carpenter would kill her. The physicians testified that

would kill her. The physicians testified that the shot produced instant death, and that the woman had died about half an hour after eating supper. It was testified yesterday that several persons left the house while Carpenter was there eating supper. The jury found that Mrs. Blackwell had met her death at the hands of some person unknown to the jury. Some of the jury wanted to bring in a verdict implicating Carpenter.

... Stryker, in addressing the jury, said he had only placed before it enough evidence to enable it to give a verdict. He intimated that he had treatmony in reserve and he said to-night that the prosecution had much evidence that it did not care to bring out at this time.

The warrant for Carpenter's arrest was given to an officer, who went to Easton this afternoon and served it on Carpenter in the juil. Carpenter was waiting to be taken to the Court House where habeas corpus proceedings were to be heard. At the hearing Mr. Siryker asked that Carpenter be remained to the care of the Warden as a fugitive from justice to await requisition papers.

Counsel for the accused said that Mrs. Black-

tion papers.

Counsel for the accused said that Mrs. Black-well had taken her own life, and that it was unfortunate for Carpenter that he had been at her house early in the evening. He was in no way responsible for her death.

The court remanded Carpenter to jall to await requisition papers.

DR. M'ARTHUR WAS SUED.

Lent a Druggist Money and Willich & Co.

Thought He Owned the Drug Store. The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, the wellknown paster of the Calvary Baptist Church of Fifty-seventh street, was summoned to the cond District Court on Friday to show cause why he should not pay a bill of \$83,30 to Theo. dore Willich & Co. of 133 William street, manufacturers of pill boxes.

A year ago Druggist Charles F. Bailey of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, a friend of Dr. MacArthur's, became involved in financial difficulty and the Doctor loaned him \$3,500. Last December the druggist failed in business. and at a meeting of the creditors the stock in the store was put in the name of James H. Merchant, Dr. MacArthur's bookkeeper, and he was to continue the business with Balley as

he was to continue the outsiness with Banery bashager.
Willich & Co. were not at the meeting of the creditors, and they have tried unsuccessfully since the making of the new arrangement to collect their bill, which had been owing to them by Balley for a long time.
Thinking Br. MacArthur to be the real owner of the store, their lawyers, Baggoit and Ryal of 300 Brandway, ried to collect the money from him. He referred the collector to his lawyer. Then the creditor's lawyers obtained a summons for him.

The the creation was very indignant when the for him.

The clergyman was very indignant when the summons was served. Within a few hours Druggist Bailey paid the claim in full.

Mr. Bailey said vesterday that Dr. MacArthur had found him in trouble and had raised the \$5,000 to help him.

The revolver with which Chief McCate killed himself bears the maker's number, 3,000, a curious reminder of the "three-sixes" slarm that cost afficiant lijs place on the force, it is said that he bought the pistol on Thursday morning.

F FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Handsome Display. Flint Co., No. 45 West 23d st., are exhibiting rare

and elegant suites of furniture for the spiling trade.

The firm makes a specialty of furnishing senside cottages and country residences with articles of furniture admirably adapted both for use and ornamen They are house furnishers and conflicturers, and conflict their energies to bringing it to perfection. All their articles are marked at surprisingly low rates, as the firm does an exclusively cash business. rates, as the firm does an excitatively cash business.

Some exquisity edstead, chastely ornamented and
finished in bird seys maple, with wreath effect, reminding one of the g orlous days of the French Empire and of the attil more claborate designs of the age of Louis XV., are on view in the extensive warehouses

of the firm.

Fashionable up-town ladies can sometimes drop into Film's and get a most entertaining object lesson in French tastes as well as in all the brilliant innovations of the present day by an inspection of their stock.

No home can be wanting in artistic designs, or inspirations to happiness and a rheerful temperament,

and addition to be described to the

160 CASES OF TYPHOID.

AN EPIDEMIC IN STAMFORD TRACED TO A MILKMAN'S WELL.

Health Officers Report that the Cause Is the Water Milkman Blackbam Used in Washing His Caus-70,000 Living Germs Found in a Cubic Centimeter of Water. STAMFORD, Conn., April 27.—There are 160 persons sick with typhoid fever in this town There are also twenty-four suspected cases The disease started about two weeks ago, very soon after the meeting of the New York East Conference. No special attention was paid by the health authorities to the first cases, but when the physicians began to report typhoid fever patients to Health Officer Hexamer at an alarming rate, he at once set about making a thorough investigation. He immediately sent for Dr. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the result of their investigations showed that all cases reported were on the milk route of Henry Blackham. The officials con-cluded that impure milk was the cause of the Blackham buys his milk from farmers here-

about, although his wagon is lettered "Driver's Own Dairy," but as these farmers also sell their product to other persons, who were not reported sick, it was evident to the health officers that the germs cutered the milk after Blackham had obtained it. His premises were inspected, and water taken from the well with which It was his custom to cleanse his cans was sent to Prof. Pruden of New York for analysis. His report was submitted to the Common Council last

Pruden of New York for analysis. His report was submitted to the Common Connell last evening. He says that on the average of two samples, the number of living bacteria of various kinds in one cubic centimetre is 69,660, and this number of living germs would be reasonable in sewer water or a cesspool, and indicate in a well gross contamination.

Dr. Smith of the State Board of Health, who has been here all the week, reported, as a result of his examination of several samples of water taken from wells in West Waterside, where Blackham lives, that the water is unfit for drinking purposes and dangerous to use. Acting upon these reports Commodore J. D. Smith, who is a member of the Board of Common Council, offered a resolution, which was immediately passed, that these wells be filled up.

In West Stamford, where most of Blackham's customers live, there is hardly a family without one or more persons down with the disease. Baker Frey, whose bakery is in the front part of his dwelling, has five in his family seriously sick, and has been compelled to give up business. By order of the Board of Health, Blackham has delivered no milk for a week or more. The first death was that of Bernard Greevy, which occurred yesterday afternoon. There are several well-known persons dangerously ill. The general health of the city is exceptionally good, and now that the health authorities feel certain that they have discovered the cause of the disease, they think that they will be able to stop its course.

CHANCELLOR KENT'S STATUE. It Will Be Pinced in the New Congressional

POUGHREEPSIE, April 27.-George E. Bissell has finished the model of the statue of Charcellor Kent, upon which he has been engaged for some time, and this week it was cast in plaster at his studio on Balding avenue. The statue is to be cast in bronze and placed in the new library of Congress at Washington.

The artist has represented the Chancellor as standing in a thoughtful pose, wearing the full silk robes of his office. In his left hand he holds manuscripts which represent his commentaries. A pen is in his right hand.



CHANCELLOR KENT. The statue is to be set on the balustrade of the gallery in the reading room of the new Congressional Library. It is one of sixteen statues of distinguished men of different epochs which are to be placed there. There are to be eight large pier figures to typify respectively Philoso phy, History, Poetry, Art, Science, Religion, Law, and Commerce, and the sixteen bronze staues are chosen in corresponding representative pairs. The typical figures and historical statutes will be the work of American sculptors.

tive pairs. The typical figures and historical statutes will be the work of American sculptors. Law will be represented by two statutes, Solon and Kent. Solon will be modelled by F. W. Ruckstohl of New York.

Chancellor James Kent was born July 31, 1763, at Fredericksburgh, Dutchess county (now Patterson, Putnam county), N. Y. His ancestors came over from England in the Mary and John of London and settled in the neighborhood of Boston. The Chancellor's paternal grandfather, Elisha Kent, was a clerzyman in Dutchess county, whose parish was known as Kent's parish. His father was Moss Kent, a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1752. He was admitted to the Dutchess county bar in 1750. James Kent was a student at Yale College when it was broken up and dispersed in 1770 by the British. In 1781 he began the study of law in the office of Egbert Benson, then Attorney-General, at Poughkeepsle, and in 1785 he entered into a law parinership with Gilbert Livingston of that village for twelve years.

In 1785 he married Miss Elizabeth Hailey, daughter of Capt, John Bailey, of Dutchess county, and sister of Theodorus Bailey, United States Senator, and afterward Postmaster of New York city. That same year he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Albany. In 1790 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Dutchess county, and was reelected. He was a candidate for Congress while filling his second term in the Assembly, but was defeated by his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaliey, by 130 votes. Kent took his stand with the Federalists, toward whom his allegiance ever remained firm. In 1765 he removed to New York, where after a long career as Professor of Law in Columbia College, Master in Chancery, Recorder, Justice, and Chier Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor, he died in 1847.

Wife Murderer Sentenced to Be Hanged, WASHINGTON, April 27,- Judge Cole, in Criminal Court No. 2, to-day overruled a motion for a new trial of Thomas W. Taylor, a young white man convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced Taylor to be hanged on July 26. Taylor, whon asked if he had anything to say, told the court that he had not had a jair trial, and was as innocent of murder as Judge Cole him-

was sindecent of murder as Judge Cole himself.

In overruling the motion Judge Cole said there was an unfortunate belief in the minds of many people in this community that a man who killed an unfaithful wite or her paramour could not be constitted of murder. The courts had been theral in the application of this principle, and many acquittals had restricted. Judge Cole said he and not propose to allow that belief to be fastered through anything that might be done in his coart, and he would leave it to the Court of Appeals to determine whether the principle should hold in this District.

Movements of Our War Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-The Machine sailed yesterday from Nagasaki for Che-Fow, and the concord left the same port to-day for Tamsui. The San Francisco, having completed her stay on the coast of Asia Minor, has sailed from Mersina for Naples, where she will prepare to take part in the naval display at kief in June. The Marblehead remains temporarily on the station for the protection of American inissionsries in that section.

End of the Revolt in Ciris' Reform School WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The revolt in the Girls' Reform School near Washington is ap-parently over. Short rations and close confine-ment have had their effect, and the screaming and other disorderly conduct of the inmates have ceased.

A SUIT.

A DRESS COAT AN) VEST. TROUSERS A SPRING OVEVCOAT. SILK OR SATIN LINED. IS WHAT YOU WANT FOR SUMMER. They Will Cost:

\$16.00. COAT AND VEST. \$15.00. DRESS TROUSERS. \$5.00.

OVERCOAT AS \$18.00. TOTAL, \$54.00.

Made to your measure. 2000 Styles to select from.

Sonatricole 771 Broadway. 145-147 Bowery.

"BILL POST" BORST DEAD.

A Brave Veteran Fireman and a Trusted Federal Agent in the War Days,

William Adolphus Borst, one of the most picturesque figures of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died last week at his home, 309 East 120th street. Borst was hardly ever known by his right name, as he was early in his life nicknamed "Bill Post." He was born in Strassburg in 1820, but before he was a year old his family came to this city. He went to the public schools until he was 15 years old, and after school hours he was a runner with Knick-erbocker Engine 12, which was then stationed in Rose street. A few years later Borst was employed as a special policeman in the Old Bowery Theatre. In 1842 he and his father visited France. They remained there a short time, and on the younger Borst's return he be-

visited France. They remained there a short time, and on the younger Borst's return he became a member of Peterson Engine 15, which was stationed in Chrystie street. He was appointed a policeman in 1859, but he resigned when the police force was reorganized.

Borst was a deputy United States Marshal, under Marshal Robert Murray, during the early part of the civil war. While holding this office he captured a large number of Confederate bank-note plates and many millions in Confederate money. Shortly afterward he arrested United States Senator Pierre Soulé of Louisiana on a charke of treason. Soulé was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for several months.

Borst was selected by Secretary of War Stanton to visit the Confederate prisons and see how the captured Union soldlers were faring. This was an undertaking that required courage and good judgment. He received a commission purporting to be from the Persian Government, and the ostensible purpose of his visit was to look after the welfare of that country's subjects. Borst spote French and German fluently, and was particularly fitted for the mission. He entered the Confederate lines at Fortress Monroe without difficulty. From there he went to Andersonville. Col. Lefevre of South Carolina was in charge of the prison at that time, and he acted as Borst's pilot. Borst was recognized by some of his old Bowery friends who were imprisoned there. They called him by his nickname, but he maintained such an air of surprised indifference that the incident aroused no suspicion of his real mission there.

He reached Washington shortly afterward and made a verbal report to Secretaries Seward and Statuton. This interview was an incident of his life of which Borst never tired telling.

"They listened quietly until it came to Andersonville, then old Seward got excited and clenched his flats. Stanton jumped to his feet and shouled. "We must—we must retailiste." Seward then jumped up, and pounding the table, cried. 'No, no, no, we must—it let it go out to the world! It would nover do."

cried. 'No, no, no, we mustn't let it go out to the world! It would never do.'" AGAINST THE NEW DOWER LAW. A Bar Association Committee Wants It

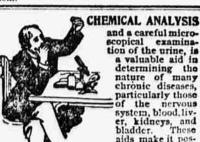
A special meeting of the Committee on the Amendment of the Law of the Bar Association of this city was held yesterday to consider the proposed repeal of an act passed by the present Legislature, entitled "an act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to dower and descent," being chapter 171 of the Laws of 1895, approved March 28, 1895. There were present the follawing members of the committee: Cephas Brainerd, John M. Bowers, William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge William G. Choate, Austin Abbott, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell.

All of these gentlemen voted for a resolution approving of a memorial prepared by Austin Abbott looking to the repeal of this statute, which is regarded by them as one that will lead to no end of mischief and confusion.

The statute in effect makes the widow an heir to her husband with lineal descendants. If the testator leaves no children she takes the whole of the real property of which he dies intestate. If he leaves a child or children she takes an equal share with them.

In the memorandum prepared by Mr. Abbots a number of defects of the law are pointed out. One effect, he says, will be to increase the amount of risk in case of ignorance or uncertainty regarding a marriage.

It offers a greater sum as an inducement to adventuresses to try to establish common law marriages with men of means, and even, he says, brings a mercenary element into ordinary marriage relations, for the woman who bears no children would under this statuto take all of her husband's property, while one who had children would have to share the property with them. lowing members of the committee:



scopical examina-tion of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liv-er, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it pos-sible to treat such fully at a distance, without personal exami-

nation of the patient. Thus Bright's Dis-ease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs, "Liver Complaint," Dys-pepsia, or Indigestion, Dropsy and many other maladies are successfully treated and cured without personal consultation with

cured without personal consultation with
the physician.

Nervous Debility, whether resulting from
over-study, worry, disappointment, or from
exhausting drains upon the system caused
by prenicious secret habits contracted in
youth, through ignorance of their ruinous
consequences, is successfully managed,
through correspondence, the necessary
medicines being sent by mail or express.
Write for question blanks, or describe your
case, send sample of urine for analysis and
enclose to cents for postage on treatise,
which contains reproduced photographs
and full names and addresses of vast numbers of people who have been cured in this bers of people who have been cured in this way. Address, World's Dispensary Mediway. Address, World's Dispensary Scale Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S **PLEASANT**

cure sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, indiges-tion, windy belchings and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ONCE USEL, ALWAYS IN FAVOR